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## TEACHING AND METHODOLOGY

NEYSTROM, P. H. A Commercial Course for High Schools. *Educ. Rev.*, Vol. 43, 1912, No. 5, pp. 483-498.

PENCK, A. Der Geographie-Unterricht auf höheren Schulen. *Geogr. Zeitschr.*, Vol. 19, 1913, No. 2, pp. 65-77.

WALLIS, B. C. Use of Statistics in the Teaching of Geography. *Scott. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 28, 1912, No. 10, pp. 524-534.

## NEW MAPS

EDITED BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR

For system of listing maps see p. 75 of this volume

## MAPS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUREAUS

## U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

*Maps Accompanying Publications*

MISSOURI-ARKANSAS-TENNESSEE, ETC. (a) Map of Earthquake Features of the New Madrid District in Parts of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee. By Myron L. Fuller, 1905. Base from Map of the Alluvial Valley of the Mississippi River by Mississippi River Commission, 1887. 1912. 1:750,000. 37°20' - 35°7' N.; 90°44' - 89°3' W. 9 colors.

(b) Map of Reelfoot Lake and its submerged drainage channels. [1:100,000]. [36°32' - 36°21' N.; 89°28' - 89°17' W.]

Accompany, as Pl. I facing p. 8 and Fig. 12 on p. 69, "The New Madrid Earthquake" by M. L. Fuller, *Bull.* 494, 1912.

[Map (a) affords an important delineation of the structure of that portion of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi which was affected by the tectonic earthquake of 1811-12. It distinguishes, in part, between: (1) Paleozoic uplands, (2) ridges and plateaus of Tertiary deposits, (3) prairie terraces and ridges, possibly in part due to uplift, (4) bottom lands of Mississippi, St. Francis and Black Rivers, (5) "domes" uplifted at time of earthquakes, (6) "sunk lands" depressed at time of earthquakes, (7) swamps due to normal causes, (8) areas submerged as result of earthquakes. Map (b) represents Reelfoot Lake, in the northwestern corner of Tennessee, which recently came into prominence because of litigation with regard to fishing rights in it, some of the contestants basing their claims on property lines which existed prior to the submergence of the land and the creation of the lake.]

CONNECTICUT. (a) Map of Parts of Stonington and Moosup Quadrangles, New London County, Connecticut, showing observations of strike and dip, joints, and shear planes. 1912. 1:62,500. 41°35' - 41°25' N.; 72°0' - 71°49' W. 4 colors.

(b) Geologic Map of Parts of Stonington and Moosup Quadrangles, New London County, Connecticut. 1912. Geology by G. F. Loughlin. Surveyed in 1905. Same scale and coordinates as map (a). 16 colors.

Accompany, as Pls. I and II, in pocket, "The Gabbros and Associated Rocks at Preston, Connecticut" by G. F. Loughlin, *Bull.* 492, 1912.

## AFRICA

ABYSSINIA. Itinéraires en Ethiopie par M. Hubert Latham. Avril-Décembre 1907. 1:2,500,000. 10° - 5° N.; 37°5' - 42°3' E. With three insets: (1) [Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Abyssinia, 1:37,000,000, showing location of main map]; (2) Carte hypsométrique: Essai d'après les Altitudes relevées par M. H. Latham. [1:6,250,000]. Same extent as main map. (3) Forêts. [1:6,250,000]. Same extent as main map. Accompanies, as Fig. 1 on pp. 1 and 2, "Au Sidamo et chez les Gallas Aroussi" by H. Latham, *La Géogr.*, Vol. 26, 1912, No. 1, pp. 1-6.

[Valuable route survey, mainly along the Abyssinian portion of the Rift

Valley. The altitude layers on inset (2) are bounded by the contours of 1,500, 2,000 and 2,500 meters. The map represents almost the maximum range of expression possible in a black-and-white map.]

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. The District between the Victoria Nyanza and the Kisii Highlands. By Dr. Felix Oswald. 1:400,000.  $0^{\circ}19' - 1^{\circ}2' S.$ ;  $33^{\circ}55' - 35^{\circ}0' E.$  3 colors. Accompanies "From the Victoria Nyanza to the Kisii Highlands" by F. Oswald, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 41, 1913, No. 2, pp. 114-130.

[Valuable map of the region adjoining the southernmost British portion of the east coast of the Victoria Nyanza. Drainage in blue; relief in approximate contours in brown: interval 250 ft. Soundings in the lake from British Admiralty Chart No. 3252.]

GERMAN EAST AFRICA. Reisewege am unteren Rufiji (Deutsch-Ostafrika). Nach Originalaufnahmen von Dr. Joachim Graf von Pfeil. Juni 1910. 1:200,000.  $7^{\circ}44' - 8^{\circ}5' S.$ ;  $38^{\circ}23' - 38^{\circ}49' E.$  3 colors. Taf. 30, "Die Entstehungsgeschichte des unteren Rufiji" by J. Graf von Pfeil, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, II, Oct., 1912, pp. 198-201.

[Route survey.]

MOROCCO. Neue Grenzen von Frankreich und Spanien in Marokko nach dem Vertrag vom 27. November 1912. [In two parts:] (1) Die neue französisch-spanische Grenze in Nordmarokko. 1:2,000,000.  $36^{\circ}10' - 33^{\circ}30' N.$ ;  $6^{\circ}50' - 2^{\circ}10' W.$  3 colors. (2) Die neue französisch-spanische Grenze in Südmarokko. 1:5,000,000.  $32^{\circ} - 20^{\circ} N.$ ;  $18^{\circ} - 7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} W.$  3 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 4, "Der Abschluss des Marokkohandels" by H. Wichmann, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, Jan., 1913, pp. 21-22.

[The Rif region (shown on map 1), which has definitely become Spanish by the treaty of Nov. 27, 1912, embraces an area of 8,250 sq. miles according to planimetric measurements made on this map (see text p. 22), and extends in a strip along the Mediterranean from the Muluya R. west to the Strait of Gibraltar and beyond to the Atlantic slope with the exclusion of Tangier. The territory thus includes the former Spanish presidios Ceuta, Melilla, etc., on the Barbary Coast. In the south (map 2) the Spanish colony Rio de Oro has been extended northward to include the African coast opposite the Canary Islands, aggregating an area of about 121,000 sq. miles. Ifni ( $29\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N.$  and  $10^{\circ} W.$ ), with an area of 175 sq. miles, remains Spanish, an enclave in French territory, while Tangier and its environs (225 sq. miles) remain neutral. See also map listed under "Morocco, etc." in *Bull.*, Vol. 45, 1913, No. 2, p. 158.]

## ASIA

CHINA. (a) Esquisse de la région entre le Yang-Tseu et le Si-Kiang. 1:3,850,000. [ $30^{\circ} - 22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N.$ ;  $109^{\circ} - 114^{\circ} E.$ ]

(b) Carte de l'entrée du canal entre le Siang-Kiang et le Tan-Kiang à Sseu-nghen. Dressée par le capitaine P.-A. Lapicque. [1:4,000]. [ $25^{\circ}35' N.$  and  $110^{\circ}43' E.$ ]

(c) Carte de la sortie du canal à Ta-yong-hien. Dressée par le capitaine P.-A. Lapicque. [1:4,000]. [ $25^{\circ}30' N.$  and  $110^{\circ}23' E.$ ]

Accompany, as Figs. 2, 3 and 4 on pp. 13, 15 and 16, respectively, "Le canal de Sseu-nghen: Communication entre le bassin du Si-Kiang et celui du Yang-tseu" by P.-A. Lapicque, *La Géogr.*, Vol. 26, 1912, No. 1, pp. 11-17.

[Maps (b) and (c) detailed sketches of the two ends of the canal connecting the drainage basins of the Si-Kiang and the Yangtze-kiang, first constructed in 214 B. C. It makes possible uninterrupted water communication by sampan between Canton and Peking via the Grand Canal.]

INDIA-TIBET. Map to illustrate the Geographical Results of the Abor Expedition by A. Bentinck. 1911-12. 1:500,000.  $29^{\circ}15' - 27^{\circ}42' N.$ ;  $94^{\circ}15' - 95^{\circ}42' E.$  2 colors. With inset [N.E. India], 1:15,000,000, showing location of main map. Accompanies "The Abor Expedition: Geographical Results" by A. Bentinck, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 41, 1913, No. 2, pp. 97-114.

[Valuable map of the ill-known region embracing what is probably the southern part of the transverse valley of the Brahmaputra through the Hima-

layas, although the identity of the Dihong River, the river explored, with this part of the Brahmaputra's course is not fully established. Relief in brown shading, drainage in blue. The map is a reduction of the provisional survey on the scale of 1:253,440 made during the expedition by Capt. O. H. B. Trenchard, R.E., and produced by the Survey of India.]

**TURKEY IN ASIA-RUSSIA.** Der voraussichtliche russisch-türkische Kriegsschauplatz in Armenien. [Two maps:] (1) Russisch-türkisches Grenzgebiet Batum-Kars-Erserüm. 1:1,000,000.  $41^{\circ}45' - 39^{\circ}35' \text{ N.}$ ;  $41^{\circ}10' - 43^{\circ}25' \text{ E.}$  4 colors. (2) Militärgeographische Skizze von Armenien. Entworfen von v. Hoffmeister. 1:2,000,000.  $[42^{\circ}47' - 38^{\circ}33' \text{ N.}; 39^{\circ} - 46^{\circ} \text{ E.}]$  3 colors. Accompany, as Taf. 15, "Armenien: Eine militärgeographische Studie" by E. v. Hoffmeister, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, Jan., 1913, pp. 105-110.

[Map (1) a topographic map (relief in gray shading); map (2) shows roads, military and other, and railroads. Position of Vladikavkaz to the E.S.E. of Oni, on map (2), incorrect.]

### EUROPE

**CENTRAL EUROPE.** (a) Blatteinteilung der Übersichtskarte von Mitteleuropa 1:300,000 herausgegeben von der Kartographischen Abteilung der Königl. Preuss. Landesaufnahme. [1:6,000,000.]  $60^{\circ} - 46^{\circ} \text{ N.}$ ;  $12\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} - 34\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} \text{ E.}$

(b) Uebersichtsblatt zur topographischen Spezialkarte von Mittel-Europa im Massstabe 1:2,000,000 herausgegeben von der Kartographischen Abteilung der Königl. Preussischen Landesaufnahme. [1:5,000,000.]  $58\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} - 44\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} \text{ N.}$ ;  $22\frac{2}{3}^{\circ} \text{ W.} - 29^{\circ} \text{ E.}$

Accompany, as Taf. 20 and Taf. 18, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, Feb., 1913.

[Map (a) a copy of the official index map of a map of central Europe in five or six colors in course of publication by the Prussian Topographical Survey similar in scope to that published by the Austrian Military Geographical Institute (cf. under "Other Map Accessions," *Bull.*, Vol. 43, 1911, p. 552, and under "Austria-Hungary, etc.," Vol. 44, 1912, p. 479). Map (b) index map of an older general map of central Europe (the so-called Reymann'sche Karte), which is being superseded by map (a).]

**GERMANY.** (a) Übersichts-Blatt zu der Karte des Deutschen Reiches im Massstabe 1:100,000. Bearbeitet von der Kartogr. Abt. der Kgl. Preuss. Landesaufnahme, dem Topogr. Bureau des Kgl. Bayerischen und der Abt. für Landesaufnahme des Kgl. Sächs. Generalstabes, sowie dem Topogr. Bureau des Kgl. Württemb. Kriegsministeriums. (Oct. 1912). [1:2,500,000.]  $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} - 47^{\circ} \text{ N.}$ ;  $4\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} - 23\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} \text{ E.}$

(b) Übersichtsblatt zur Topographischen Übersichtskarte des Deutschen Reiches in 1:200,000. Herausgegeben von der Kartographischen Abteilung der Königl. Preuss. Landesaufnahme. (Sept. 1912). 1:3,500,000.  $56^{\circ} - 47^{\circ} \text{ N.}$ ;  $5\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} - 23\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} \text{ E.}$  Taf. 17 and Taf. 19, respectively, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, Feb., 1913.

[Map (a) a copy of the official index map of the standard topographic map of the German Empire in 674 sheets. There are three editions: two in black, one engraved on copper and the other a lithographic transfer therefrom; the third in three colors. Of this last edition about 240 sheets have been published, of the other two, all sheets. Map (b) the official index map of a map of Germany in colors based on the above standard map in 1:100,000. In Sept. 1912, 172 sheets out of a total of 196 sheets had been published.]

**GERMANY.** Übersicht der seit dem Jahre 1877 von der Königlich Preussischen Landesaufnahme im Massstabe 1:25,000 der natürlichen Länge veröffentlichten Messschblätter. Oktober 1912. [1:1,000,000.] Blatt 1 [N. W. Prussia.  $56^{\circ} - 53^{\circ} \text{ N.}$ ;  $6\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} - 14\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} \text{ E.}$ ]. Blatt 2 [N. E. Prussia.  $56^{\circ} - 53^{\circ} \text{ N.}$ ;  $14\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} - 23^{\circ} \text{ E.}$ ]. Blatt 3 [S. W. Prussia.  $53^{\circ}0' - 49^{\circ}48' \text{ N.}$ ;  $5^{\circ}50' - 14^{\circ}20' \text{ E.}$ ]. Blatt 4 [S. E. Prussia.  $53^{\circ}0' - 49^{\circ}48' \text{ N.}$ ;  $14\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} - 19\frac{1}{3}^{\circ} \text{ E.}$ ]. Blatt 5 [Alsace-Lorraine.  $49^{\circ}48' - 47^{\circ}12' \text{ N.}$ ;  $5^{\circ}50' - 10^{\circ}30' \text{ E.}$ ]. Accompany, as Taf. 5-9, "Die Veröffentlichungen der Kgl. Preuss. Landesaufnahme im Jahre 1912" (by H. Haack), *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, Jan., 1913, p. 24.

[Copy of the official index maps of the largest-scale government map of

Prussia, the so-called plane table map in 1:25,000. The 1911 edition of these maps was listed under "Germany" (third entry) in the *Bull.*, Vol. 44, 1912, p. 239.]

GERMANY. Die Insel Rügen (nordwestl. v. Usedom) in den Jahren 1695 und 1910. Von Dr. F. W. Paul Lehmann.  $54^{\circ}12'$  N. and  $13^{\circ}46'$  E. 3 colors. Taf. 31, "Die Ostseeinsel Rügen einst und jetzt" by F. W. P. Lehmann, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, II, Oct., 1912, pp. 203-204.

[Two maps illustrating the gradual demolition of this small island in the Baltic lying to the southeast of Rügen.]

GERMANY. Magnetische Karte vom Deutschen Reich 1912. [Two maps:] (a) I. Blatt: Linien gleicher Horizontalintensität (Isodynamen der Horizontalintensität) für 1. Januar 1912. Einheit: 1 C. G. S. Nach den Ergebnissen der magnetischen Landesaufnahmen, mit Benutzung weiterer magnetischer Messungen entworfen von Karl Haussmann. 1:1,500,000. 1 color. With two insets: (1) Isodynamen der Horizontalintensität für 1901,0 im magnetischen Störungsgebiet der Ries und Umgebung. Gemessen und berechnet von Prof. K. Haussmann. 1:500,000.  $49^{\circ}30'$ - $49^{\circ}0'$  N.;  $7^{\circ}25'$ - $8^{\circ}30'$  E. 1 color. (2) Isodynamen der Horizontalintensität für 1912,0 im Störungsgebiet bei Dresden. Gemessen und berechnet von Baurat Göllnitz. 1:500,000.  $51^{\circ}$  N. and  $13^{\circ}45'$  E. 1 color.

(b) II. Blatt: Linien gleicher nördlicher Inklination (Isoklinen) für 1. Januar 1912. Nach den Ergebnissen . . . entworfen von Karl Haussmann. 1:1,500,000. 1 color. With two insets. (1) Isoklinen für 1901,0 (remainder of title, scale and coordinates as in inset a1). (2) Isoklinen für 1912,0 (remainder of title, scale and coordinates as in inset a2).

Accompany, as Taf. 3 and 16, "Die magnetischen Landesaufnahmen im Deutschen Reich und magnetische Übersichtskarten von Deutschland für 1912" (first and second parts) by K. Haussmann, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, Jan., 1913, pp. 11-15, and Feb., 1913, pp. 64-68.

[Lines of equal horizontal intensity in red. The four-sheet map of Germany in Stieler's Hand-Atlas used as the base.]

EUROPE. Die Bevölkerungsverteilung in Europa. Versuch einer Volksdichtekarte von Dr. L. Weise. 1:10,000,000. 13 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 2, "Darstellung der Bevölkerungsverteilung in Europa" (first part) by L. Weise, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, Jan., 1913, pp. 7-11.

[Important map in view of the great number (13) of density of population grades shown, viz.: those included between the "isanthropic" lines of 0, 0.1, 1, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 inhabitants to the square kilometer. In this very profusion of density grades, coupled with a most unfortunate color scheme, lies the chief weakness of this otherwise valuable map, namely, its confused appearance. The color scheme seems to have been chosen rather to bring out the contrasts between individual density grades than to combine them into their larger groups. Thus, progressing from low to high densities, the color sequence is: white, yellow, yellow-brown, deep pink, red-brown, violet, green, gray-green, lilac, mauve, blue, slate. If contrast be desired it certainly is not attained by the juxtaposition of deep pink (density 10-25) and red-brown (25-50), as in Ireland. The gray-green color for density 100-150 is not uniform on the map itself nor does it tally with its symbol on the legend. The article accompanying the map (pp. as above, together with pp. 60-63 in the Feb. number) contains no direct reference to the preparation of the map or to the principles which led to the selection of the colors used. The parts of the sea which support a temporary fishing population are indicated by special coloring, for which the symbol is lacking in the legend. The base map used is a photographic enlargement of Pl. 7 in Stieler's Hand-Atlas, 1:15,000,000.]

SERVIA. Die Eisenbahnen und Befestigungen Serviens. Von k. u. k. Hauptmann Gustav Kuchinka. 1:1,500,000.  $45^{\circ}10'$ - $43^{\circ}20'$  N.;  $19^{\circ}10'$ - $22^{\circ}50'$  E. 1 color. Accompanies, as Taf. 35, article with same title by same author, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, II, Oct., 1912, pp. 242-243.

[Distinguishes between standard and narrow gage railroads, existing, building and projected, and shows location of fortresses.]

**SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.** Der Rückgang des türkischen Herrschaftsgebietes in Europa. 1:10,000,000. 50°-35° N.; 14°-33° E. [Eight maps entitled:] (1) Grösste Ausdehnung des türkischen Reiches in Europa im 17. Jahrhundert. 11 colors. (2) Die europäische Türkei vor 100 Jahren (Wiener Kongress 1815). 9 colors. (3) Die europäische Türkei bei Ausbruch des Krieges 1877. 11 colors. (4) Die Staaten der Balkanhalbinsel nach den Grenzbestimmungen des Friedens von S. Stefano, 3. März 1878. 11 colors. (5) Die Staaten der Balkanhalbinsel nach den Grenzbestimmungen des Berliner Vertrages vom 13. Juli 1878 und der Berliner Konferenz vom 24. Juni 1880. 14 colors. (6) Die Staaten der Balkanhalbinsel bei Ausbruch des Krieges 1912. 13 colors. (7) Das Serbische Reich in seinem grössten Umfang unter Stephan Duschan um 1346. 8 colors. (8) Das Bulgarische Reich in seinem grössten Umfang um das Jahr 1000. 6 colors. Accompany "Auf- und Niedergang des türkischen Herrschaftsgebiets in Europa" by N. Jorga, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, Jan., 1913, pp. 1-4.

[Suggestive maps showing the decline of Turkish supremacy in southeastern Europe. Map (4) is especially instructive at this time, in that it shows clearly the boundary of Bulgaria as stipulated by the treaty of San Stefano (1878), the annulment of which by the subsequent treaty of Berlin (1878) afforded not the least of the causes of the present war.]

**SWITZERLAND.** Le parc national suisse. 1:300,000. [46°50' - 46°35' N.; 9°55' - 10°25' E.]. With inset [Switzerland], 1:5,000,000, showing location of main map. Accompanies, as Fig. 6 on p. 42, "Le parc national suisse et les ligues pour la protection de la nature" by E. Fleury, *La Géogr.*, Vol. 26, 1912, No. 1, pp. 40-44.

[Shows the "National Park" created in 1909 in the Lower Engadine which was recently increased in size.]

## POLAR

**ANTARCTIC.** Stand der Südpolarforschung Februar 1913. Mit den Routen der Expeditionen von Filchner und Scott. 1:15,000,000. Polar cap within 60° S. 15 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 13, "Der Stand der Südpolarforschung" (first part) by H. Wichmann, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, Feb., 1913, pp. 57-59.

[Hardly has the news of the Scott, Mawson and Filchner expeditions reached the outer world when *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, with customary promptitude, publish this valuable Antarctic map—doubtless the first—showing the routes of these three expeditions, together with those of their predecessors since the beginning of the twentieth century (Amundsen, Shackleton, Bruce, von Drygalski, Nordenskjöld, Scott, 1902-03. Charcot is conspicuously absent). The route of the Filchner expedition is somewhat generalized; for the first official delineation see the map published in the *Zeitschrift der Gesell. für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, listed below.]

**ANTARCTIC.** (a) Die Vahsel-Bucht und ihre Umgebung im äussersten Süden der Weddell-See auf Grund der Originalaufnahmen der Deutschen Antarktischen Expedition. 1:450,000. 77°36' - 78°0' S.; 36°35' - 33°43' W.

(b) Das neuentdeckte Prinzregent Luitpold-Land und die Eisbarriere im Süden der Weddell-See auf Grund der Originalaufnahmen der Deutschen Antarktischen Expedition. 1:2,500,000. 76° - 78½° S.; 42° - 27° W.

(c) Kurs der "Deutschland" im Weddellmeer. 1:5,000,000. 53½° - 79° S.; 48° - 16° W.

Accompany, as Figs. 2 and 3 and Taf. 1, on pp. 3 and 5 and as separate plate, respectively, "Deutsche Antarktische Expedition: Bericht über die Tätigkeit nach Verlassen von Südgeorgien" by E. Przybyllo, *Zeitschr. der Gesell. für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, 1913, No. 1, pp. 1-17.

[The first maps to be published embodying the results of the German Antarctic Expedition under Filchner. The main result of the expedition was the discovery of a re-entrant into the Antarctic Continent, similar to that of the Ross Sea on its opposite side, extending beyond land discovered in 78° S.; an analogous ice-barrier to the Ross Barrier was also found. These regions are shown on maps (a) and (b) while map (c) shows the course of the *Deutschland* in the Weddell Sea, with the soundings taken.]

## ATLASES

DER ERSTE PREUSSISCHE SEEATLAS, 1749 (Nouvel Atlas de Marine Composé d'une Carte Generale, et de XII Cartes Particulieres, qui Representent Le Globe Terrestre jusqu'au 82<sup>e</sup> Degré du Côté du Nord, et jusqu'au 60<sup>e</sup> du Côté du Sud, Le tout Dressé sur les Observations les plus Nouvelles et les plus approuvées. Dedié A Son Excellence Mgr. Le Comte de Schmettau, Gen. Feld-Marechall, Grand-Maitre d'Artillerie et Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle noir, etc. Qui a fourni pour Cet Atlas toutes les Cartes et tous les Memoires necessaires: par son tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur Isaac Brouckner, Geographe de S. M. T. C. et Correspondant de l'Academie Royale des Sciences de Paris. Approuvé par l'Academie Royale des Sciences a Berlin l'Année 1749). Herausgegeben von Dr. M. Groll. Facsimile atlas in 14 loose plates, with text introduction. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1912. M. 30. 19½ x 26 inches.

[A facsimile edition of a marine atlas of the world published in 1749 by the reorganizer of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, Field Marshal von Schmettau. Upon this institution Frederick the Great, the year before, had conferred the privilege of a censorship of all maps sold or engraved in Prussia. This measure, besides being directed against the importation—to use the phraseology of the edict—of the great quantity of poor and inadequate maps, atlases and geographical descriptions being put forth by the merchants and engravers of Nuremberg, imposed upon the Academy the duty of publishing original maps. The "Nouvel Atlas de Marine" was one of these publications. It is especially noteworthy as being the first marine atlas published in Germany on Mercator's projection. The atlas consists of a general chart of the world within the polar limits of 82° N. and 60° S., as the title indicates, and of twelve detailed sheets, covering the same area, for which the general chart serves as an index map. The detailed sheets are on the equatorial scale of about 1:21,000,000. To facilitate plotting positions each degree of latitude and longitude is drawn out. The map not only reflects a good knowledge of the contemporary sources, but sometimes also of material not yet published at the time, as for instance, in the delineation of the Siberian coast, where the surveys of Bering, Chelyuskin and others are utilized, although they were not published until 1763 by the St. Petersburg Academy. The state of knowledge of the time is exemplified by the non-existence of Torres and Bass Straits, New Guinea and Tasmania being hypothetically joined to Australia. The whole western coast of North America north of 45° N., which Cook was soon to unfold, is still unknown, and the mythical "River of the West" affords an outlet into the Pacific for the Lake of the Woods. A smaller plate containing compass cards and a diagram for the graphical solution of distance and course problems complete the atlas.]

MEYERS HISTORISCHER HANDATLAS. Mit 62 Hauptkarten, vielen Nebenkarten, einem Geschichtsabriss in tabellarischer Form und 10 Registerblättern. Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig and Vienna, 1911. M. 6. 10 x 7 inches.

[A valuable historical atlas consisting, in part, of maps already published in Meyers Konversationslexikon. A special feature of this publication is the addition to each map of a summary of the history of the country shown. These summaries, taken together, practically form an epitome of world history. The geographical aspect of history finds extended expression in the atlas. Thus, Pls. 1 and 2 are devoted to the development of the knowledge of the earth and Pls. 60, 61 and 62, respectively to the history of discovery and exploration of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. The summaries accompanying these last three maps are especially valuable geographically. The addition on them of the ocean currents, however, especially in so pronounced a manner, although laudable in principle, obscures their legibility with respect to the features they are mainly intended to show. The history of civilization, as contrasted with purely political history, is well represented by such plates as Pl. 20 (Distribution of the Teutons and Celts in Central Europe from 500 to 50 B. C.) and Pl. 25 (Norman Invasions and States Founded by the Normans). Modern colonial history is illustrated by Pls. 48 (Growth of the British Colonial Empire), 57 and 58 (Colonial Development in Africa and Asia). Such modern topics as the Boer and Russo-Japanese Wars are represented by separate maps with insets for the principal battles. The relatively low price of the atlas and its handy size commend it as a general work of reference.]